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NOV 26 1956

The Honorable Herbert Hoover, Jr.
The Acting Secretary of State
The Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Herb:

Attached is the memorandum on Radio Free Europe and the article from **NEWSWEEK** which I spoke to you about.

Since preparing the attached report for the President, we have evidence that Radio Madrid, over which we have no control, did go very far in promising volunteers and military assistance. Also there is some indication that others may have used the same frequencies as Radio Free Europe for provocative messages. So far, this rests on the testimony of one

[redacted] We are investigating this further.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Allen W. Dulles
Director

JSE:ekt 26 Nov 56
para 2 from Alice by DCI
Distribution:
1 - Addressee
1 - DCI file
1 - ER
1 - JSE

*No copy of enclosures
for office copy.*

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PRESS RELEASE

Joseph C. Grew
Chairman, Board of Directors
Free Europe Committee, Inc.

November 16, 1956

Since the uprising in Hungary the Soviet press has falsely accused Radio Free Europe of inciting the rebellion. Fears that this may have been the case have also been expressed in some free world newspapers and radio comment.

A Radio Free Europe directive, issued as long ago as December 12, 1951, stated categorically:

"Speakers are warned not to yield to a natural impulse to bring hope to their compatriots by promising armed intervention by the West. To raise the hopes of our audiences in this fashion would be to do them a cruel disservice; it would also constitute radical misrepresentation of the present policies of the western powers. Such talks may not be broadcast on RFE."

Over the years since that time Radio Free Europe has never deviated from this essential policy and practice.

During the Hungarian uprisings, Radio Free Europe has stressed reporting factually the debate and actions taking place in the United Nations, avoiding speculation as to their outcome; reporting on events within Hungary and elsewhere without exaggeration, prediction or promise; recounting fully western and other opinion outraged by Soviet brutality, and broadcasting back to Hungary the responsible demands and programs

being voiced by patriot groups and their radio stations.

For more than six years, Radio Free Europe has kept the people of Hungary informed on a 20-hour-a-day basis of the true events and public opinion in the free world, and in their own country; has given them news which the Stalinists have sought to suppress by jamming, rigid control of their domestic press and radio, and by a virtual ban on almost all publications from the free world.

The Polish people have already repudiated the suggestion that their violent revolt in Poznan was the result of outside forces. Similarly, the Nagy coalition government, before it was attacked by the Soviets, firmly repudiated the Soviet accusation of external incitement. It is an insult to the brave Hungarian people to suggest that they have responded to any other influence than their innate love of liberty and their courageous devotion to the cause of freedom.

Radio Free Europe has also repeatedly broadcast messages of hope and encouragement for peaceful liberation expressed by President Eisenhower, Secretary Dulles, Adlai Stevenson and other American political, religious, labor, agricultural and business leaders, pledging that the cause of their freedom would remain a basic part of American Government policy, and would be kept foremost on the world's council tables. It broadcast the resolution of the United States Senate, and the platforms of both the Republican and Democratic parties calling for freedom of the captive people by peaceful means.

Radio Free Europe and the Free Europe Press have performed the functions of a free press for the people behind the Iron Curtain. It is vital that they continue this work until freedom is regained. It has never been the policy or practice of Radio Free Europe to incite rebellion; instead it has been the policy to keep the hope of ultimate freedom alive and to encourage the captive people to seek expanding freedom by peaceful means.

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20 November 1956

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Radio Free Europe

The U. S. Government has never admitted responsibility for the acts or statements of RFE. However, policy guidance has been given RFE and that guidance, with minor deviations, has been followed, as indicated below.

1. In line with National Security Council policy and with the guidance of the Department of State, the policy governing RFE's broadcasts to Hungary and the other satellites was based on the following principal points during the four month period between the publication of Khrushchev's secret speech to the 20th CPSU Congress and the outbreak of the Hungarian revolution:

a. To encourage peaceful evolutionary changes working toward the liberalization of their institutions.

b. To cross-report the progress of anti-Stalinism and the achievement of a degree of liberalization in the several captive nations.

c. To take full propaganda advantage of the Tito-Khrushchev declaration in Belgrade (2 June 1955) which states, "questions of internal organization or differences in social systems are solely the concern of the individual countries."

Moreover, an RFE policy directive, in full effect since 12 December 1951, states categorically:

"Speakers are warned not to yield to a natural impulse to bring hope to their compatriots by promising armed intervention by the West. To raise the hopes of our audiences in this fashion would be to do

them a cruel disservice; it would also constitute radical misrepresentation of the present policies of the western powers. Such talks may not be broadcast on RFE."

The peoples of Hungary and Poland have been encouraged to look not to armed revolt, but to the gradual relaxation of the de-Stalinization process as their best hope of eventual freedom.

2. During this period RFE (as well as Free Europe leaflets) played the Khrushchev "secret speech" heavily; reported western reaction and the reaction of various communist party leaders in the West to the secret speech; gave full play to the Belgrade Declaration of "differing roads to Socialism"; gave appropriate treatment to the rehabilitation of various "Titoists" and national communists throughout the satellite area; reported all evidences of the liberalization process wherever taking place; and gave full play to the attempts of Gomulka to establish greater freedom from Soviet control in Poland.

RFE also broadcast messages of encouragement expressed by President Eisenhower, Secretary Dulles, Adlai Stevenson and other American leaders, pledging that the cause of the eventual freedom of the captive peoples would remain a basic part of American policy. The resolution of the U. S. Senate and the platforms of both political parties, calling for freedom of the captive peoples by peaceful means, were likewise given full coverage.

3. When the Hungarian revolution began on 23 October, RFE immediately broadcast the news of the demonstrations which took place in Budapest. As the peaceful demonstrations changed to revolution, and as various local Hungarian radios fell into the hands of patriots, RFE was given specific authorization to report the broadcasts of such radios throughout the country but was cautioned to avoid tactical advice and intervention. By this means the general population outside Budapest became better informed about the

course of the uprising since these patriot radios could be heard only in limited areas due to their low power and to Soviet jamming. RFE also broadcast western reaction to Hungarian events, including statements by the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and expressions of solidarity with the patriots on the part of western trade unions, student groups and other leaders and organizations. RFE gave full play to free world reaction against the use of Soviet military repression, and also fully covered the action on the part of the United Nations with respect to Hungary. During this period, RFE also broadcast various appeals in Russian to Soviet troops in Hungary not to fire on the Hungarian people who were fighting for freedom, and urged the withdrawal of such troops from Hungary.

4. As far as can be determined from a review of scripts currently available, no RFE broadcast to Hungary before the revolution could be considered as inciting to armed revolt. No RFE broadcast to Hungary implied promises of American military intervention.

However, after the revolution was well under way, a few of the scripts reviewed do indicate that RFE occasionally went beyond the authorized factual broadcasting of the demands of the patriot radio stations within Hungary to identify itself with these demands and to urge their achievement. There was some evidence of attempts by RFE to provide tactical advice to the patriots as to the course the rebellion should take and the individuals best qualified to lead it. As soon as these deviations from policy were noted, steps were taken to insure rigid supervision of broadcasting content. Tapes of the actual broadcasts are expected shortly and will be reviewed by Hungarian language specialists.

5. Conclusions:

a. Policy guidance provided to RFE and by RFE to its Hungarian desk was consistent with U. S. policies toward the satellites. RFE broadcasts were generally consistent with such policies.

b. From all information available to date, RFE did not incite the Hungarian people to revolution.

c. From all information available to date, RFE did not directly or by implication offer hope that American military help would be forthcoming to the patriots.

d. RFE broadcasts went somewhat beyond specific guidance in identifying itself with Hungarian patriot aims, and in offering certain tactical advice to the patriots.

e. The chronology and nature of events in Hungary and the statements of the Hungarian Government itself prior to its overthrow make it clear that the uprising resulted from ten years of Soviet repression and was finally sparked by the shooting on 23 October of peaceful demonstrators, and did not result from any external influence, such as RFE broadcasts or Free Europe leaflets.